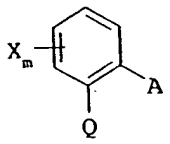
1. (original) A method for increasing the resistance of plants to the phytotoxicity of other crop protection products, which comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I



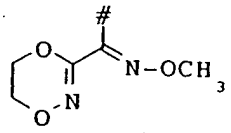
I

in which

X is halogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is $C(=CH-CH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=CH-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-CONHCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$, $N(-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ or a group Q1,



Q1

where # indicates the bond to the phenyl ring;

A is -O-B, $-CH_2O-B$, $-OCH_2-B$, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-B$ or $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-C(R^2)=N-OR^3$, where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl comprising one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a:

R^a is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfoxyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkyloxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6-alkylamino, C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy, C(=NOR')-OR" or $OC(R')_2$-C(R")=NOR",
the cyclic radicals, in turn, being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three

radicals R^b:

R^b is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfoxyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6-alkylamino, C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or C(=NOR')-OR";

R' is hydrogen, cyano, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl or C_1-C_4-haloalkyl;

R" is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_3-C_6-alkenyl, C_3-C_6-alkynyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_3-C_6-haloalkenyl or C_3-C_6-haloalkynyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy;

R^2 is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a,

C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenylcarbonyl, C_3-C_{10}-alkynylcarbonyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkylsulfonyl or C(R')=NOR", the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c:

R^c is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfoxyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6-alkylamino, C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy,

C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy and hetarylthio, it being possible for the cyclic groups, in turn, to be partially or fully halogenated or to have attached to them one to three radicals R^a; and

R^3 is hydrogen,
C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c;

which is taken up by the plants or seeds.

2. (original) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein, in formula I, the group Q is $C(=CH-CH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=CH-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-CONHCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ or $N(-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$.

3. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein the index m is zero and the substituents in formula I have the following meanings:

A is -O-B, $-CH_2O-B$, $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-B$ or $CH_2-O-N=C(R^1)-C(R^2)=N-OR^3$;

B is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, these ring systems being substituted by one or two radicals R^a;

R^1 is hydrogen, cyano, cyclopropyl, C_1-C_4-alkyl or C_1-C_2-haloalkyl;

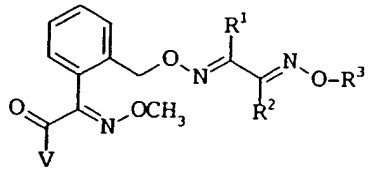
R^2 is C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_2-C_5-alkenyl, phenyl which is substituted by one or two halogen atoms, or is C(R')=NOR", where

R' is one of the groups mentioned above under R^1 and

R" is hydrogen, cyclopropyl or C_1-C_4-alkyl, and

R^3 is one of the groups mentioned under R".

4. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~any of claims 1 to 3~~, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II



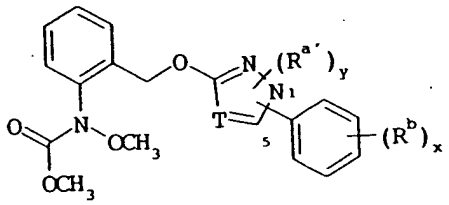
II

in which V is OCH_3 or $NHCH_3$ is used.

5. (original) A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II as claimed in claim 4 in which

R^2 is C(R')=NOR" and R' and R" are each C_1-C_4-alkyl is used.

6. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~any of claims 1 to 3~~, wherein an active ingredient of the formula III



III

in which T is CH or N and $R^{a'}$ and R^b are halogen or C_1-C_4-alkyl, the phenyl group is in the 1- or 5-position and x is 0, 1 or 2 and y is 0 or 1 is used.

Claim 7 (canceled)